

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 3, line 1 with the following amended paragraph.

The method for transferring electrical signals via the MicroLAN bus (~~“Automatic Identification Data-Book,” Dallas Semiconductor, 1995; www.Dalsemi.com~~ Maxim “DS2409 MicroLAN Coupler,” February 7, 2003) is the closest prototype of the claimed method in terms of its technical essence and achievable result. That known method for transferring of discrete electrical signals from a transmitter to a receiver, which are located in a two-wire communication line with a power voltage supply, where the first pole of the power supply and the first wire of the communication line are grounded while the second wire of the communication line is connected to the second pole of the power supply via a resistor, comprises binary-code transfer of a logic signal through closing of the line by the receiver using an electric key and reading, by the receiver, of the value of voltage in the wire referred to earth. In doing so, the logic zero is usually the signal level of less than 50% of the nominal line voltage while the logic unit is the signal level of more than 50% of the nominal line voltage. Many other known interfaces are arranged similarly to the MicroLAN interface.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5 with the following amended paragraph.

Referring to Fig. 1, a ~~the~~ first pole (-U) of the power supply (1) is connected to the grounding point while a ~~the~~ second wire (3) of the two-wire communication line is connected

to ~~a~~ the second pole (+U) of the power supply (1) via a resistor (2). ~~The~~ A first wire (4) of the communication line is connected to the grounding point via an additional resistor (7) whose value is equal to the value of the first resistor (2). ~~The receiver and the transmitter~~ One or more receivers (6) and transmitters (5) are connected to arbitrarily chosen points of the communication line wires (3 and 4); in doing so, the receiver measures the signal voltage between the first wire (floating earth) and the second wire ~~in the first wire referred to the second wire (floating earth)~~. The regular status of the line corresponds to the transfer of the logic unit while the logic zero is formed through closing of the line by the transmitter.